REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,399.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,731 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchings, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY 2	Leave Colombo	11
„ Cutch 4	„ Galle	12
„ Mangalore 5	„ Nerapatam	15
„ Cannanore 6	„ Pondicherry	16
„ Tellicherry 7	„ Madras	18
„ Calicut 7	„ Coconada	19
„ Beypore 7	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Cochin 8	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Alleppy 9	„ Coringa	22
„ Tuticorin 10	„ False Point	23
	Arrive CALCUTTA	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N.-Eastern districts, Bengal and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, PAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1872, at noon.

Oct. 1872.		Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave BUSHEH	13
Arrive Kurrachee 28	Arrive Pao	14
„ Gwadur 30	„ Bushire	15
Nov.	„ Bahrein	19
„ Muscat 1	„ Linga	20
„ Bunder Abbas 3	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Linga 5	„ Muscat	24
„ Bushire 9	„ Gwadur	26
„ Pao 9	„ Kurrachee	28
„ BUSHEH 10	„ BOMBAY	Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	„ 3 8
Third Class	„ 1 8
Horses	„ 4 0
Carriages	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Under mentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November. This fine steamer has accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£35	£23	£16-0
To Port Said	£32-8	£22	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 12th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15	£8	
Suez	26	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	26	24	9	
Alexandria	29	24	9-10	
Messina	29	24	14	
Naples	30	24	14	
Leghorn	30	24	14	
Genoa	30	24	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)		25	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. WALAMO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 28th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR 3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain Alfred [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 2nd November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

THE WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, Fort:—

An Invoice of just received Kerosine, Table Hanging and wall Lamps, spare Globes, Chimnies, and Cotton Wicks, &c.

Sundries, comprising Bottles of Lime Juice, desiccated Milk, Lozenges, Coffee pots, Kettles, Tins of Tobacco, Syringes, Spirit Lamps, Marking Ink, Gloves, Necktie, China Cabinets, Mirrors in gilt frames, Bird Cages, one case of Hams, Essence of Lemon, and various other Chow Chow things.

A quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloths, Dhoties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1872.

HEERALAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bhoosarpe Moolla or Baloo Sarung Street.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. HEERALAL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Fuckeer Mahomed bin Aboobucker Kharkur Shaik Oomer bin Aboobucker Kharkur Fatmabai, daughter of the 1st Aboobucker Kharkur, Mahomed Ebrahim bin Dadoo Meeya Caderjee, and Bahumbeebee, daughter of the late Dadoo Meeya Caderjee, the following landed property:

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing on the fazendaree ground, situate, lying, or being on the west side of Bhoosarve Moolla or Baloo Sarung Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed under No. 55, admeasuring 16 feet in front, and 80 feet in depth or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Bhoosarve Moolla or Baloo Sarung Street, on the west by the surveyor's passage, on the north by the property of Khoja Hassum Nanjee, and on the south by the property of Baboo Saheb Dhoroa.

HEERALAL & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c. &c.

An assortment of Lamps and Candlesticks suitable for the Dewaulee, also a variety of Portrait Albums, Writing Desks, Soaps, Pictures, a case containing an assortment of Scissors, Pen-knives, Shippers, Gentleman's and Ladies' Panorama Balls, Time-pieces and Clocks, and sundry other goods.

Handsome blue, Pink and Green and Gold Dinner and Breakfast Services, and sets of rich cut hollow-stem Glassware.

1 case of kid-wean-forks.

1 case of cut glass buttons of various sizes and designs.

A few cases of No. 1 and No. 2 Cheroot to be sold without reserve.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome showy, fast-trotting silver colour high-caste Arab Horse goes in single and double harness.

A ditto silver-colour Pegue Pony.

A set of English German silver single harness.

An English-built Sulgram by McNaughten and Smith.

A Dog-cart with an Australian Horse and a set of single harness.

An handsome Australian Broughham Horse, height 15-2, sound, and perfectly free from vice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a lot of valuable Jewellery, &c., comprising 62 very valuable Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Rings, Diamond Earings, 1 loose Diamond weighing 7½ ruttee, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the North side of Cammatte-poora, Second Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Ghumbhebaee, and Gopal Sewjee and their tenants, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3569, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 58, containing by admeasurement 86 and 6-9 in square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Camatee Nurse Mahadhoo, on or towards the west by the Range of Camatee Baaboo Nursapps, on or towards the north by the said Cammatteepoora Second Street, and on or towards the south by the Cammattee poora Third Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Walnut-wood and richly-open carved Blacker oil Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built light Brougham, by Thrupp and Maberly, a handsome Bay Australian Broughm Horse, quiet in single and double harness, a valuable collection of Law and Medical Books, rare illuminated Manuscript Koran, Arabic, &c., &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to announce that they will submit to Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Seward, No. 19, Marine Lines, changing residence, on TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c., the same comprises a set of handsomely engraved glassware, a handsome pink and gold dinner service, a ditto Marone and gold dessert ditto, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, a handsome butterpot, toast rack, table candlesticks, &c., handsome furniture, such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, round dining table, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnots, dining-room chairs, screens, handsome English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consists of drawing table, easy, pedieu, and drawing-room chairs, half-backed sofas, all covered with rich blue d'mask, English walnutwood chiffonier, richly open carved half round pier, card and trefoil tables, corner whatnots, handsome Brussels carpets with borders, flower stand, handsome full sized single, double, and four light hanging argand lamps, rich Bohemian vases, English iron painted bedstead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispensaries, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built light Brougham, for one or pair of Horses by Thrupp and Maberly.

1 ditto powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse.

1 Ditto English-built, 4 seated Open Carriage by Windover.

1 Ditto Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham

1 Powerful Boy Gulf Arab Brougham Horse, quiet in single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 1 A., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Property of Mrs. Burt, leaving Bombay.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT MUNICIPAL GROUND AT DUNCAN ROAD.

On Tuesday, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality, a piece of vacant Municipal Ground, situate at Duncan Road, in front of the Cotton and Wool Cleaning Yard belonging to Vellubdass Vasoojee and Jairam Sewjee, containing about 356 square yards.

The Plan and Conditions of Sale may be seen or had on applying to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1872.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The best sort of Cod Liver Oil is the most agreeable, the clearest, the sweetest, and the most scentless. *I strongly advise you never to order the Brown Oils.*"—*Clinical Lecture*, by T. K. Chambers, M.D., Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES;

Capsuled and labelled with Trade Mark of

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medica Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles,

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher, & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CARWAR.

TOUCHING AT RUTNAGHERRY, MALWAN, HURNEY, JEYTAPORE, VINGORLA, GOA, AND CARWAR.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,

G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd October 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner trusts that all HOUSE OWNERS will exert themselves to make their PROPERTIES CLEAN and RESPECTABLE IN APPEARANCE, before His Excellency's Visit.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICE.—WANTED, an Executive Engineer for the Khandeish Local Funds Department. Salary Rs. 500, with Rs. 300 travelling allowance. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th November 1872.

J. H. GRANT, Acting Collector and President L. F. Committee, Khandeish.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY of SURRACHEE (Limited).—DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 150 per SHARE, will be PAID on and after the 29TH INSTANT, to all the SHAREHOLDERS standing on the Register THIS DAY.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE, Manager.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, and on very moderate terms, the favourite HOUSE on CHINCHPOOGLY HILL, called Belleir, in one of the most airy situations in the Island. The house has ample accommodation for a large Family or several Bachelors.

For full particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited.

PATENT RUBBER STAMP
THE BEST HAND-PRINTING STAMP IN THE WORLD.
PRINTS IN ANY COLOUR & ON ANYTHING & EVERYTHING.
SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, a splendid two-year old STUD BRED FILLY stands 13-3. She took a Prize at the late Poona Horse Show, which is something in her favour, the Bombay Correspondent of the *Pioneer* (in the courtesy of Mr. Shankerjee) says: She has splendid racing points (according to some who have seen her and who say they know all about the matter) and will one fine day, when Bombay trade is looking up again, and people can afford to race properly, repay her lucky purchaser by galloping away with, among other things, let us say, "The Governor's Cup," which in those days will be a piece of Plate that would not disgrace Ascot.—Address GUARDIAN, *Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a new SUPPLY of GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' warrantee, from LONDON.

JOHN BARREL'S well-known SILVER WATCHES, warranted for one year—

Silver Hunter, Cylinder Escapement	Rs. 22
„ „ Patent Lever Escapement	„ 25
„ Open Face Railway Regulator, Patent Lever	„ 25
„ Hunters, Lever Escapement, double Calendar	„ 35
Palanquin Clocks of every description from Rs. 40 to	„ 300
Office Clocks	„ 35
Marble Clocks from Rs. 50 to	„ 1,200
Musical Boxes from Rs. 13 to	„ 6 0

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

No. 3, Hornby Row.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

	Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto per doz.	24
SHERRY, very Dry.—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	„ 35
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	„ 27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	„ 30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	„ 20

GERMAN WINES.

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

	Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER per doz. quarts	35
NEROBERGER „ „	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH „ „	32
RAUENTHALER „ „	32
RUDESHEIMER „ „	24
NIERSTEINER „ „	21
BODENHEIMER „ „	18
WALPOLZHEIMER (Red) „ „	15
GEISENHEIMER „ pints	10
RIESLING „ quarts	15

CLARET.

By Tn. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	„ pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„ quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	„ pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	„	16
St. JULIEN do.	„ „	18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	„ pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	„	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862 per doz.	quarts	48
POMMARD „	„	24
SAVIGNY „	„	20
BEAUNE „	„	16
CHABLIS „	„	18

CHAMPAGNE,

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims per doz. quarts 40
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vaulsan Freres „ quarts 30
Ditto ditto ditto „ pints 16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL per doz.	quarts	28
Do. „	pints	15

The Biche-Latour's

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label per doz. Rs. 24
Do. Do. „ Green Label „ „ 27

JUST LANDED, PER BERTRAM RIGBY,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz., per doz. Rs. 5 12
Pints in Cases of 8 doz., per doz. „ 3 12

NOTICE.

In order to clear the present Stock of Wines and Brandies, Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in offering the following Liberal Discounts,

FOR CASH ONLY.

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen.
10 „ „ „ 10 „
15 „ „ „ 20 „ or more.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider:—

1.—The Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1873.

2.—Government Resolution No. 1131, Railway Department, on the subject of Colaba Extension and Terminus.

3.—Memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5068, forwarding Government Resolution No. 3999, G. D., stating that Government grant the ground for a public latrine near Musjid Bunder, rent free, under certain conditions.

4.—Government Resolution No. 5140, on the subject of the lease of the ground at Santa Cruz for deposit of the town sweepings.

5.—Letter from the Municipal Commissioner No. 5041, recommending the Bench to give back to Government the small plot of ground at Baboora, asked for by the Collector of Tanna.

6.—Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 5894, reporting that Major Tulloch has not returned from the leave which expired on the 14th October 1872.

7.—Government Resolution No. 3968, stating that Mr. Feile is allowed to resign his appointment of Acting Municipal Commissioner.

8.—Memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. T. G. Hewlett, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Feile and himself to Government, intimating that they respectively had delivered over and received charge of office of Acting Municipal Commissioner.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st October 1872.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. R. HENSON, Sub Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 18th October 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a classified list of Policies in force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS, Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts made up to 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Soonderdass Moolje, who retires by rotation, but who offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

A. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th October 1872.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING AGENCY, BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE on behalf of themselves and of COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY, to transport parcels to and from England at the following unprecedented low and easily calculated rates, *which must be prepaid*, viz., for each lb or fraction of a lb. Re. 1, provided that they do not measure more than at the rate of one cubic foot for each three pounds of weight, when they will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 3 per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot.

Parcels for shipment to England should be forwarded to the Elphinstone L. S. & F. Agency, opposite the Custom House, Bombay, and those for shipment to India, China, or Australia should be sent to Cockburn's U. S. Agency, 41, Raymond Buildings, London, S.W., at least three days before the despatch of the Mail by which it is desired they should be forwarded.

Full particulars concerning the disposal of the parcels, including a declaration of their contents and value must accompany each.

F. MOOLJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1872.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on FRIDAY the 25th October, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1872.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 12TH to the 25TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Secretary, Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

11th October 1872.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી ગ્રેટ ઈસ્ટર્ન સ્પીનીંગ એને વીવીંગ મીલ્સ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Chinchpoogloo on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3½ P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.

To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills' Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 12th October 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the DAY of the MEETING.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices on favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ "Samarang" Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares steady. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
70,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	7 7½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	533
15,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	293
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	173 nl.
37,500	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,443
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	128
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	10 9 12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 10 12	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,600
600	1,250	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	575	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	8.0
4,900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurmsey Spinning	1,275
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,045
900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	900
800	2,500	all	1 0 p.a.	Oriental	2,620
600	2,500	2,400	150 p.a.	Royal	2,062
500	1,000	800	...	Sconderdas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 p.a.	Albert Cotton Press Co	1,080
100	500	all	40 p.ct.	Albert ning Co	550
350	3,000	300	Nil.	Ganesha Press Co	275
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,500
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co	1,975
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475 x. d.
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
100	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 a	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	8,150
300	2,000	1,500	75 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	970
300	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	750
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,667	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,000
200	400	350	125 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	675
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
40	850	750	100 pa	Scinde Press Co	533
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per sanare for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,200
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pa	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	155 d
1,000	50	all	1½ pa	Mechanics B'd'g'n Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa	Treacher & Co	395
8,000	250	all	6 pa	Vicpas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 25/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	10 days' sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111 to 111½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 120	4

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Mashr has been unchanged, and prices continue in favour of buyers. The transactions of the day are of a retail character, the approach of the Dewalee holidays being the chief cause of checking business. First holders are, however, indisposed to effect sales at any decline in rates, being apparently encouraged by the general belief that an improvement will most probably take place at the commencement of the new year. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	29 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	2	0	to Rs.	4 3 6
"	"	40	"	29	"	"	4	11	0 to " 4 12 0
"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	"	5	8 0 to " 5 9 0
"	"	45	"	29	"	7	"	4	15 0 to " 5 0 0
"	"	45	"	39	"	8	"	5	8 0 to " 5 10 0
"	"	45	"	39	"	9	"	6	7 0 to " 6 8 0
" Printers	28	30	"	3	"	"	2	6	0 to " 2 6 6
Mad'palams	32	25	"	3	"	"	2	2	0 to " 2 2 6
"	"	50	"	24	"	5½	"	3	11 0 to " 3 11 6
" Jaconets	40	29	"	2½	"	"	1	13	0 to " 1 14 0
"	40	29	"	2½	"	"	2	2	0 to " 2 2 3
"	45	29	"	2½	"	"	2	6	0 to " 2 6 6

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

7,500	Pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 29 yds.	8½ lbs.	Rs.	5 9 6
250	" "	36 " 29 "	6½ "	"	4 13 0
300	" "	45 " 29 "	8 "	"	5 9 0
2,000	" Madapollams	32 " 24 "	3 "	"	2 2 0
80	" "	32 " 24 "	3 "	"	2 2 0
500	" Dyed Cambrics	24 " 28 "		"	2 12 0

COTTON.

A dull feeling prevailed during the day, and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. Our quotations are :—

Old Dholleras and Bhownuggur	Rs. 205	to Rs.	210
" Oomrawuttee	" 216	"	218
" Akote	" 223	"	225
" Compta	" 208	"	214
" Sawginned	" 230	"	232
New Oomrawuttee	" 227	"	230
" Akote	" 237	"	239
" Hingunghaut	" 248	"	251
" Broach M. G.	" 251	"	252

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	Candies New Oomrawuttee (10th March)	at Rs.	230
50	" "	at "	203

YARNS.

6,000 lbs.	Water No. 30	per lb. As.	10 13/16
6,000 "	" 30	" "	13½
900 "	Medio " 40	" "	13½

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 15s. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£2 15s.
	Trieste	£3.
	Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
	Havre	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. to £3.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

All by Jan. Ship.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Phlox (s)	Baker	Surat, Oct. 23.
	Harvester	Carver	Boston, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Asiatic (s)	Jennings	Calcutta.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Guizelar	Surat.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Victoria Cross, Bates, to Rangoon.
Ship Artila, Stephenson, to London via Cochin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Phlox, to Surat.
Ship Tiverton, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

Oct.
ARRIVALS.
21 Inkerman ..... Kirk ..... Bombay, Oct. 1.
Mic Mac ..... Perkins ..... Liverpool, June 17.
City of Berlin ..... Warden ..... Cardiff, July 12.

MADRAS.

Oct.
ARRIVALS.
21 Patna (s) ..... Bombay.
Berar ..... London.
Oct.
DEPARTURE.
20 Oscar (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 20 cases slates, Narronjee Sewjee; 17 cases port wine, Nusserwanjee and Burjojee Wadia & Co.; 15 crates earthenware, Ganjee Mahomed.
Tiverton, 3 cases medicine, 4 cases cups, paper, medicine bottles, &c., Henry Rogers.
Atalanta (s), 10 cases tobacco, Abdoolrahim Abdoolkurim.
Riga (s), 1,838 bundles iron hoops and 90 bundles iron bars, Furshotum Khetsee; 20 cases saddlery, Geo. Nicol & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 3 cases toys, Abdoola Jeewa; 2 hogsheads ale, John Neuberg; 2 bales corks, A. N. C. Gomes.
Walamo (s), 12 cases sherry, and 12 cases brandy, Morwanjee Cooverjee & Co.; 4 packages glassware, N. V. Currance & Co.; 6 cases clocks, Dinshaw Pestonjee, 39 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee & Co.
Corpatrick, 6 cases brandy, Jemshedjee Nowrojee.
Glenesse, 66 cases brandy, Jemsedjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 100 cases brandy, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 24 cases curaca, Bomenjee Maneckjee Panthukee; 35 packages turpentine, Abdool Husson Suruffally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ionia (s), 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj & Co.; 53 bales cotton, Manore Hurjeekhund.
Persia (s), 400 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 12 cases fishmaws, 1 case peacock feathers, 30 bundles deer horns, and 50 bundles croton seed, Rehemoo bhoy Mahomed; 308 bags cloves, Thomas Steuart & Co.; 1 box shawls, Toolseedas Manoredass; 20 bundles skins, Mona Modin Syed Modin & Co.; 2 bundles skin, Chand Mamod Ally Amod Moydin & Co.; 1 case shawls, Palladass Bundhur; 5 chests shawls, Curmasserdass Juggonath; 4 cases shawls, Sawoomull Sobharam; 91 bundles hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan & Co.; 90 bundles hides, Sukoorbhoy Oosmanbhoy; 3100 bundles coir yarn, Geo. Hurdass Dewjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur (s), 42 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR VENICE

Peshawur (s), 32 cases saltpetre, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 20 bales jute, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Persia (s), 22 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 24.

Gordon, Surgeon, Bengal, to rejoin, to Punjab.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. L. Warden, Bom. S. C., Boundary Settlement Officer in Kattywar, is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for one year, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G. O No. 705 of this date, H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of Brigadier-Genl. on Col. C. T. Aitch son, S. C., Adjt. Genl of the Army.

Major J. R. G. G. Shortt, Bom. S. C, Dy. Commr, Hazara Punjaub is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Medical officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Surg Major from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Surgn. Thomas Edward Pearce Martin, 9th Oct. 1872.

The undermentioned Medical Officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surg. from the date specified, subject to H. M' approval :—

Asst. Surg. Peter Stephenson Turnbull, M. D., 1st Oct. 1872.

Capt. G. E. Hancock, S. C., Asst. Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of departure in Decr. next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Asst. Surg. E. Colson, Bom. Medl. Establt., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 14 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 505, dated 20th July 1870, to Major E. N. March, Bom. S. C., is extended to the 10th Oct. (instant).

Capt. J. M. Boyd. Qmr., 2nd (Grenadiers) Regt. N. I., performed the duties of Brigade Major, Poona, in addition to his own, from the 28th Sept. to the 14th Oct. 1872.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt. from the date specified, subject to H. M's approval :—

Staff Corps.—Lt. John Macclesfield Heath, 12th Oct. 1872.

Sub-Cond. R. Warner, of the Ordnance Dept., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Surg. A. N. Hojel officiated as Presidency Surg., second district and Marine Sug. from the 27th Aug. to the 8th Oct. 1872, both days inclusive.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Welsh assumed charge of the duties of Port Surg., Aden, on the 5th Sept last, in addition to his own, on the departure of Surg. Major Turner, and continued to perform them until relieved by Surg Shepherd.

In supersession of all orders on the subject, it is notified that the Govt. of India has ruled that, irrespective of transit expenditure a uniform rate of 10 per cent. shall be charged on the invoice value of all supplies by the Medical Dept. to other local Govts. and Depts. of the State and to Charitable Dispensaries. No other charge is to be made under any head whatever.

Consequent on the return from England of Capt. C. Swinhoe, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., first class, the following promotion and reversion are made in the Commt. Dept., to have effect from 11th Sept. 1872 :—

Capt. C. Swinhoe, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., first class, to be Actg. Dy. Asst. Commy. Genl., second class.

Capt. F. P. Worthy, Act. Dy. Asst. Commy. second class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst. Commy., first class.

The following extract para. 2nd of a Despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State for India, dated 16th Sept. 1872, No. 82, is published for general information :—

"The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz. :—

"Col. H. T. Vincent, 6 months : Lt.-Col. C. D. Macleod, 3 months ; Lt.-Col. J. L. Sheppard, 6 months ; Lt.-Col. S. J. Thorp 3 months ; Major H. A. Woodhouse, 6 months ; Lt.-Col. F. J. Oldfield, 4 months ; Capt. G. C Sartorious, 2 months ; Capt. P. J. F. Henslowe, 6 months ; Lt. W. Osborn, R. E., 6 months ; and Cond. C. H. Cowse, 3 months."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Grant, Actg. Collr of Khandesh, is appointed to act as Political Agent, with effect from the 13th Sept. 1872.

H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Peile to act as Political Agent in Kattywar (on his return from leave) during Col. Anderson's absence, or until further orders.

H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to order the following arrangements in the Political Dept :—

Col. W. W. Anderson, Political Agent in Kattywar, will accompany the Chief summoned to Bombay to attend H. E. the Viceroy's Durbar in November. During his absence on duty at the Presidency town, Col. C. W. Walker will assume charge of the Agency, and on Col. Anderson proceeding on furlough to Europe, the same officer will act as Political Agent, Kattywar, until Mr. Peile's arrival, or until further orders.

Capt. H. L. Nutt will accompany the Political Agent on duty to Bombay, and return to Kattywar after H. E. the Viceroy's departure.

Capt. R. A. Prideaux, Actg Supt. of H. H. the Gaekwar's Dharee Battalion, having resumed charge of his office on the 16th inst. before office hours, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him, under Govt. Notification of 11th July last, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Michael Hearn, Supt. of the Hill Station of Panchgunny, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class, in the Sattara District.

Mr. G. B. Reid, Actg 2nd Asst Coll and Mag. P. P., Khandesh, has been appointed to perform the duties of Railway. Mag. at Bhosawul, from 5th June 1872, in addition to his other duties.

Azum Raghvendra Gopal, first Karkoon Talooka Koad, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag of the second class in the Dharwar District.

Under the authority conveyed by Section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. R. Pratt, 1st Asst. Coll. in the Broach District, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commr. of Revenue by the aforesaid Act.

Azum Khemchund Hardasmal Gidwani, head moonshee to the Mukhtiarkar of Kotree, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class, in the Kurrachee District.

Mr. S. Hammick, Actg. Asst. Judge of Poona, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Sec. 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV. of 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. J. K. Spence, C. S., under Govt. order of the 9th July last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. J. R. Middleton to be 2nd Asst. Coll. of Canara, continuing to act as 2nd Asst. Collr. at Dharwar, until further orders.

Mr. W. A. East to act as 1st. Asst. Collr. of Khandesh.

Mr. C. G. Baldwin to act as 1st Asst. Collr. of Nassick.

Mr. G. B. Reid to act as 2nd Asst. Collr. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair to act as 2nd Asst. Coll'r. of Khandesh.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, Cst on Insp. in Sind, was allowed preparatory leave of absence from 19th to 22nd Oct. 1870.

Mr. Navalrai Showkiram Advocate to be pro tem second class extra Asst. Collr. in Sind, vice Mr. Parsoonal Khubchund.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, Offg Post Master Genl, Bombay, and 1st Asst Collr. of Nassick, has been allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 12th Nov. 1872.

Asst. Surg. S. M. Salaman has appointed to perform the Civil Medical duties at Sholapore, from 25th August 1872.

Mr. J. S. Maidment to act as Asst. to the Mint Master, vice Mr. L. G. Hynes.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. Govind Vittal Karkare, B. A., assumed charge of his appointment of Asst. Educational Insp. C. D. on the 1st inst. before office hours.

Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M. A., has been appointed Asst. Professor of Sanscrit in the Elphinstone College.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants of the Bengal Establt. have been granted by H. M's. Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Messrs. M. D. E. S. Chalmers, six months, medical certificate; H. Prinsep, four months, medical certificate; C. D. C. Winter, six months, medical certificate; and W. C. Capper, six months furlough.

The following extract, para. 1, from a despatch from H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, No. 106, dated the 10th Sept. 1872, is published for general information :—

Para. 1—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order, and to the divisions of your Govt. placed against their names :—

Mr. Henry Louis St. Barbe, Bengal.
Mr. Edward Stack, N. W. Provinces.
Mr. Charles Walter Bolton, Bengal.
Mr. David Foulis Addis, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Edward Belcham Francis, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Francis Frederick Handley, Bengal.
Mr. Herbert John Hamilton Fasson, Bengal.
Mr. Amundram Boroosh, Bengal.
Mr. Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. George Henry Atkinson, Bengal.
Mr. William Hoey, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. George Stevenson, Bengal.
Mr. Alexander Walmsley Cruickshank, N. W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Robert Hales Finch, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Alexander Anderson, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, Bengal.
Mr. Thomas Stoker, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. John Knox Wight, Bengal.
Mr. James Greer Silcock, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Thomas William Holderness, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Donald Brooke Sinclair, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Jo'n Nugent, Bengal.
Mr. John MacCarthy, Bengal.
Mr. Frank Robert Stanley Collier, Bengal.
Mr. Charles Rendal Marindin, Bengal.
Mr. Alfred Hinuber Haggard, Bengal.
Mr. Hubert Moore Bird, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Thomas Gorden Walker, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Charles James O'Donnell, Bengal.
Mr. Michael Finucane, Bengal.
Mr. James McPherson, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, Dist. Supt. of Police, Central Provinces, has obtained thirteen months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1872.

Major H. H. Godvin-Austen, Bom. S. C., late Dy. Supt. of Surveys, Topographical Dept., is re-appointed to the Dept. as a Dy. Supt. of the 2nd grade with effect from the date of his return to India.

Capt. F. Bailey, R. E., Dy. Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to be a Dy. Conservator of the 1st grade, and is appointed Supt. of Forest Surveys and Working-plans under the immediate orders of the Inspr-Genl of Forest from this date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to appoint Lt. C. E. Wheeler, Adjt. Erinpoora Irregular Force, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. of that Force during the time Capt. Loch will officiate as Comdt. Mhairwarra Batt., or until further orders.

Col. J. P. Nixon, Political Agent, Meywar, is granted one month's subsidiary leave from the 1st Oct. 1872, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation when proceeding on furlough.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The Govr-Genl. in Council directs that the following be added as exception 4 under Section 6 of the Civil Pension Code :—

All soldiers in civil employ are entitled to count the whole period of their departmental service towards civil pension, provided that those now in civil employ take their discharge from the army before 1st November 1873, and those who may hereafter be appointed to civil employ take their discharge from the army immediately after the expiration of one year from the date of their first appointment.

With the sanction of the Secy of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the modification of the list of officers in Section 61, case (a) of the Civil Pension Code as follows :—

(1.)—Directors of Public Instruction. (2.)—Inspectors of Schools. (3.)—Principals and Professors of Colleges. (4.)—Head Masters or Schools and Colleges.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Ordnance Commt. Dept. :—

Major D. J. Welsh, R. A., Asst. to the Inspector Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines and Supernumerary Commy of Ordnance, 2nd class, to be Commy of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Major E. Tierney.

Capt. A. Walker, R. A., Commy of Ordnance, 2nd class, to be Commy of Ordnance 1st class, vice Major D. J. Welsh, borne as Supernumerary.

Capt. G. Lamp, R. A., Commy of Ordnance 3rd class (on furlough) to the Commy. of Ordnance, 2nd class, vice Capt. A. Walker, promoted to the 1st class.

The tenure by Col. G. E. Holmes, of the Beng. S. C., of his appointment of 1st Asst. Adjt. Genl., which will expire on the 16th Oct. 1872, is specially extended for a period of six months from that date.

H. E. the Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lt.-Col T. E. Gordon of the Ben. S. C., Offg. 1st Asst. Adjut Genl, to be an Asst. Adjut.-Gen. of division on the establt., in succession, to Capt. H. R. Drew, whose tenure of staff service expire on the 16th Oct. 1872.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified viz.—Major W. Sheffie'd, 26th March 1872; and Major A. J. Shuldham, 7th June 1872.

Lt. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R. E., has reverted to the imperial list with effect from the 5th Sept. 1872.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt. Robert James Abbott, of the R. A., Comdt. No 3 Horse Light Field Bat. Punjab Frontier Force,—for one year from the 31st Jan. 1872, under the furlough regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D. from the 4th Oct. 1872.

Lt. A. E. Ward, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Wing Supn., 16th (The Lucknow) Regt. of N. I.

Lt. R. J. Morgan, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Wing Subn., 8th Regt. of N. I.

Under the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, it is hereby notified, with reference to G. G. O. No. 825 of 1869, that Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals, who have complete their tour of service, may at once proceed to England and qualify for higher pension on British pay, instead of remaining in India on unemployed pay for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Blake, Sub-Engr., 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr R. F. Stein, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Central Provinces, is granted twelve months' leave of absence on private affairs without pay as a special case, from the 10th Sept. 1872.

Mr. S. Brock resumed charge of the office of Controller, P. W. Account's, Madras, from Capt. D. H. Trail, R. E., on the afternoon of the 17th Sept. 1872.

Capt. C. A. Sim, R. E. Ex. Engr. 2nd grade, Punjab, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Capt. E. Hutton, R. E., Ex. Engr. 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Punjab Buildings and Roads Branch.

The following military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State for India is published for general information :—

To H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Govr.-Genl. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have received and considered in Council your Lordship's military letter No. 116 of the 1st July 1872, on the subject of the rate of pay admissible to British medical staff officers holding administrative appointments in India, the tenure of which is limited to five years.

2. On a consideration of the orders already published on the subject, I have resolved that these officers, when absent from India, shall be placed on a similar footing as regards furlough allowances as officers commanding divisions and brigades, and shall be allowed to receive during the period of their absence on medical certificate, which is to be restricted to six months, their Indian allowances and half staff salary. During absence on private affairs, which is to be limited to four months, no pay will be issued.

3. In no case will more than one grant of leave out of India be allowed.

4. Assisted in your G. O. No. 1037 of 24th Nov. 1871, these officers will, on arrival in England, be examined by a medical board, and if reported unfit for further service in India, they will be removed from the Indian Establishment.

5. With regard to the inquiry contained in your despatch under reply I have to inform you that British medical staff officers appointed to India, subsequent to the publication of the rules of 1858, have not the option of electing the furlough rules of 1854,—

I have, &c.,
ARGYLL.

India Office, London, 10th Sept. 1872.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate to Europe for fifteen months under sections 3 and 4 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. E. T. Keelan is also granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, commencing from 1st Nov. 1872.

Mr. John Owen Huzhes is appointed an Asst. Surveyor of the 4th grade, as a Probationer, from this date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. MILITARY WORKS.

Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Asst. Engr., 2nd Allahabad Special Div., Military Works, is transferred to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. DeG. Naylor, an Asst. Supt. of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th Sept. 1872.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 28	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 25	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Nov. 1	...	11 A.M.		12 A.M.
China	" 5	...	3 P.M.	}	No after packet.
Australia	" 14	...	3 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 28	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer departure is 6-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Oct. 28		Monday	Dec.	3
"	Nov. 4		"	"	10
"	" 11		"	"	17
"	" 18		"	"	24
"	" 25		"	"	31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingd

to the Government of India, dated Ootacamund, October 3, 1872 :—

"From a three months' return which has been furnished to this Government, it appears that on three occasions, between 29th May and 31st July last, the Europe mail for Madras was detained at Bombay for upwards of twenty four hours, although the steamer arrived at Bombay *before* the departure of the mail train of the day, as shown below :—

	Steamer arrived at Bombay.	Mail despatched from Bombay.	
	A.M.		A.M.
May 29th	9-30	30th ..	11
July 25th	9-15	29th ..	11
August 31st	10-40	Sept. 1st	11

As the not infrequent delay, of which the above is a specimen, may often occasion material inconvenience to the mercantile community by causing the loss of a mail for replying to their home correspondents, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs me to request that the expediency of despatching the Europe Mails in such cases by a special engine to overtake the mail train of the day of arrival, and so save twenty-four hours in receipt, may be brought under the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council."

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Simla on the 12th inst., the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate irrigation, navigation, and drainage in Northern India. The Punjab Salt Bill having been passed, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse introduced the bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months. The present bill deals with eighty-eight different enactments, and, it is hoped, will form one important step towards the object of a revised Statute book, and, in addition, to the work which has been going on steadily for some years. The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse then moved that the report of the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the district moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort St. George be taken into consideration. After certain amendments had been made with His Excellency's permission, the passing of the bill was postponed until the first meeting of the Council in Calcutta. The bill to amend the law relating to opium in the Punjab having been passed, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

MILITARY ITEMS.

COLONEL HOLMES continues to act as First Assistant Adjutant-General until 16th April 1873.

THE standing Medical Committee will assemble to-day at 12 o'clock noon at the office of the Deputy Inspector-General B. M. S., to examine Lieut. Parry, 83rd Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

WE regret to hear that Honorary Ensign M. Cunningham, Deputy Commissary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Hoogbly, died on Saturday last from the effects of sunstroke.—*Englishman.*

IT has been ruled that all soldiers in civil employ are entitled to count the whole period of their departmental service towards civil pension, provided that those now in civil employ take their discharge from the army before 1st November 1873; and that those who may hereafter be appointed to civil employ take their discharge from the army immediately after the expiration of one year from the date of their first appointment.

ACCORDING to the revised circles of musketry supervision, Captain Terry, 2-25th Foot, with head quarters at Dum-Dum, is Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry for the 1st Circle; Captain Robertson, 106th Foot, for the 2nd Circle—head-quarters at Allahabad; Captain Whiteside, 1-11th Foot, for the 3rd Circle—headquarters at Lucknow; Captain Arthur, 111th Foot, for the 4th Circle—head quarters at Meerut; Captain Ward, 107th Foot, for the 5th Circle—head-quarters at Umballa; Captain Tinloe, 60th Rifles, for the 6th Circle—head-quarters at Peshawur.

WHILE expressing our regret at the loss which society sustains by the departure from the station of the Officers of the 11th Bengal Lancers, it is due to the native officers and men that we should prominently notice the uniform good conduct which has distinguished the corps during the four years in which it has been quartered in this station. No instance has come to our knowledge of any complaints preferred against any member of the regiment to the magisterial authorities, and whether in or out of uniform, the men have been remarkable for their soldierly appearance and courteous bearing.—*Pioneer.*

MHOW RACES—1872.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

1st Race.....Pretender.
2nd Race.....Sabretache.
3rd Race.....Romulus.
4th Race.....Damascus.
5th Race.....Little Charlie.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, 20TH OCTOBER.

As you may like to hear what is going on in this quiet part of the world, I send you an account of what has been a most interesting event to all the good people here. On the 14th October a grand parade took place in order to present medals to H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I. for their services during the Indian Mutinies.

These decorations, you must allow, have been rather long in finding their way to their now happy possessors. However, "better late than never," and this idea was evidently entertained by the Commandant and the whole of the regiment, if one might judge from their happy faces.

The regiment paraded in full-dress, and it did one's heart good to hear the ringing cheers they gave for our beloved Queen, and which no men could have given more heartily than the gallant 26th. All Surat turned out to do honour and witness this most interesting affair.

The following day their Commanding Officer, Colonel Thomson, gave the men of the regiment a feast, of which all partook to their hearts' content, according to their castes and creeds. Then the Colonel gave the regiment a grand nautch, which lasted for two nights, so as to enable all the men of the regiment to enjoy it.

The entertainment was given in a number of tents pitched near the Native Infantry Lines, all of which were illuminated and decorated in a most elegant manner, reflecting the greatest credit on all those who had the superintendence of the arrangements. All the European ladies and gentlemen assembled about 9 P.M. The Nawab was also present and a number of influential Parsee and other native gentlemen from the city, all of whom were courteously received and accommodated in the tents. Some of the nautch girls were from Delhi, and there were also some of the greatest beauties and best singers in Surat. Between the dances the 26th Band played, and refreshments were handed round to all by their generous hearted host. The ladies did not take their departure till a late hour. I must say it was a most successful affair, and the best and most elegant thing of the kind I have ever seen. I hear the men of the 26th Regiment were highly delighted with their entertainment, and if the same friendly feeling and spirit exist in every native regiment in India, there need be no fear of a second rising of the native troops, and little chance or occasion of the 26th Regiment N. I. ever again being decorated for [illegible] of loyalty as upon this memorable occasion. The weather has been most trying, and feverish King Dongue is still in the ascendant, and I am told the Native Infantry Regiment here has been and is suffering much from it. We are about to lose our Collector Mr. Shaw Stewart, and Mr. Hope returns. The natives, I hear, are endeavouring to get up a petition to Government protesting against the latter gentleman's return.

WANTED GAS LIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioner take from us light tax dusly, yet we are unfortunate enough not to enjoy gas light in our road, called "Bhundar Wada," Mandavee.

About three years ago we had kerosine oil light only for a year. This is a public road and carriages are passing daily till midnight. Therefore we pray to the Municipal Commissioner to light our road soon with gas light.

A TAX-PAYER.

BOMBAY.

NASSICK.—Mr. W. Ewer, C.S., received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector of Nassick on the 15th inst.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SANSCRIT.—Mr. Rameristna Gopal Bhandarkar has been appointed Assistant Professor of Sanscrit in the Elphinstone College.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—Mr. G. B. Reid, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur.

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL OF BOMBAY.—Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General of Bombay, is expected to arrive in Bombay in the beginning of November next.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare, barrister-at-law, assumed charge of his appointment of Assistant Educational Inspector, Central Division, on the 1st inst.

THE GAEKWAR'S DHAREE BATTALION.—Captain R. A. Prideaux resumed charge of his office as Acting Superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's Dharee Battalion on the 10th inst.

OFFICIATING POST MASTER GENERAL OF BOMBAY.—Mr. J. MacFarlan, Officiating Post Master General, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 1st November.

A NEW BARRISTER.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, Mr. Michael Placid Lynch (brother of Mr. Lynch, solicitor,) took the necessary oaths as a member of the Bombay Bar.

ACCIDENT.—A labourer employed on board the steamship Delta got severely injured on Wednesday by his having accidentally fallen from the ship into a boat alongside. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

RETURN OF MR. VINCENT.—Mr. R. H. Vincent, who has been acting as Superintendent of Police, Nassick, returned to Bombay on Wednesday. He resumed charge of his office as Deputy Commissioner of Police yesterday.

INQUEST.—Yesterday a Coroner's jury was empannelled at the Morgue, Camatteepoora, concerning the death of a woman named Sookeena, who died suddenly on the previous evening. The jury found that the woman had died from heart disease.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a man named Moosa Adum was charged with attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by travelling with a ticket dated 7th July last. He was convicted and fined five rupees.

SUSPECTED DECOY OF A CHILD.—A Marwaree boy, aged about eleven years, is reported to be missing since Saturday. He had on his person ornaments to the value of thirty rupees when last seen. Enquiries are being made by the police as to his whereabouts.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Hindoo named Rackma Amajee, a suspicious character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a street, without giving any satisfactory account of himself.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of Hassumbee, woman. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman's death was caused by injuries received by a bag of rice having accidentally fallen upon her.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a Mahomedan by name Abdool Raymon was charged with stealing two silver ornaments belonging to one Babajee Chima. Prisoner was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Poonsee Khoresee, a broker, and Sewram Oodeyse were committed by Mr. Nana Morojee on Wednesday to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of dishonestly misappropriating four currency notes for Rs. 100 each, belonging to one Allaruckia Fazul.

INFANTICIDE.—On Wednesday evening the body of a new-born native female child was found in a drain on the Race Course, in a partly decomposed state, with a stone tied round the stomach to keep it under water. A Coroner's inquest, which was held on the body the same day at the Morgue, stands adjourned till to-morrow for the police to institute inquiries into the matter.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Purshotum Dhurumsey for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of certain ornaments valued at Rs. 976, the property of one Mooljee Dewjee; and Goolab Raghoo, Dyal Purshotum, and JeewanOokerda, for aiding and abetting in the offence.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Lloyd in Chambers yesterday, Mr. Lang, on behalf of Bomanshah Cowasjee, managing clerk of the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, applied for an *interim* order of protection against the execution creditor, the Bombay Manager of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, who had obtained a decree against the insolvent. The application was granted.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 14th Oct. 1872, Rs. 1,47,32,451; add silver received during the week, Rs. 81,960; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 4,98,000; total balance, Rs. 1,43,16,411. There are in addition 1,99,423 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE BEGUM SAHEB OF PEINT.—The Political Agent in charge of the Peint State having received communications from persons who assert that they have claims against the Begum Saheb of Peint, and who pray for assistance to enable them to recover the sums they claim, intimates that no aid can be given by Government to any creditors to assist them in realising sums advanced to the Begum Saheb.

THE POST OF ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* regrets to see that the post of Oriental Translator to Government, which is to become vacant from January next, has again been conferred on a Hindoo gentleman and not on a qualified Parsee gentleman. But why should it not be given to a qualified Hindoo? Why should race be a consideration, when all that Government should look to is qualification?

ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT PALANPORE.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to invest Manibhai Jusbhai, the native Assistant to the Political Superintendent at Palanpore, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, with power to commit persons for trial by the Political Superintendent, in respect of the class of persons and the area comprised within the Political Superintendent's own jurisdiction.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate, Mahomed Moosa and Buvao Yacoob were charged with having committed and aggravated assault against the person of one Moosa Raja. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoners, and sentenced the first in the sum of Rs. 100 and the second Rs. 20, who were also bound over to keep the peace. The fines were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

THEFT AT AN HOTEL.—On Wednesday Mr. Charles Williams, residing at the Victoria Hotel, Parell, reported to the executive police the loss of three currency notes of Rs. 100 each, from his trowsers' pocket, whilst he was asleep at the hotel on Tuesday night. A man who slept alongside of the complainant was suspected, but on searching his person, boxes, and room, nothing was discovered to strengthen the suspicion. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

THE THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—We mentioned yesterday that a silver watch, a gold pencil case, &c., belonging to Mr. Corke, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Nicol & Co., were stolen from him on board the ship Geraldine Paget, where Mr. Corke had been to witness Saturday's boat races. Yesterday two men named Rama Khamroo and Soobana Rama, servants in the employ of Mr. Sharp, residing in Baker's Lane, Fort, were charged before Mr. Connon with stealing the above property, and were, on conviction, each sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

THE DANGERS OF FIREWORKS AT DEWALEE TIME.—A correspondent writes to us :—"On the night of the Dewalee last year at about 8 P.M. a rocket came whirling from the west and got to the first floor of the house, and ignited the canvas partition erected in the middle of the room. There was nobody at hand, but the neighbours who saw the fire at once shouted out and the fire was soon put out." He then recommends that the Commissioner of Police should not allow fireworks to be let off all over the town, but that a certain place should be set apart for them.

A HARVEST FOR THE OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Next month there will be so many native Chiefs and Princes in Bombay to meet the Viceroy that no carriage and pair can be retained for less than Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 per day, so that there will be a grand harvest for the Omnibus Company. We understand that a large number of the carriages of the company have been already engaged on hire for Sir Salar Jung and for other stars who are coming for the Commonstellation, at wonderfully large prices. But we are glad to observe they have kept the usual rates for their Bombay patrons. Four horse trains have been hired out at Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per day. It is indeed satisfactory to know that the affairs of this company are in a prosperous condition, because it is an institution which is a real blessing to the poor and middling classes, and as such, richly deserves patronage. It is well known that when there is no omnibus at hand, the buggy-wallas are very high handed, but that they are willing to take their regular fares or even less from poor people when an omnibus is by.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 22nd October, was 337, being 29 less than in the preceding week, 40 more than the total of the week ending 24th October 1871, and 56 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 234 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Colaba	16,817	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	6
Fort, Southern	3,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,565	...	3	...	2	...	2	13	15	15
Esplanade	35,464	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
Market	42,432	...	10	...	...	3	...	18	25	25
Mandvee	35,031	1	10	...	2	1	1	17	15	15
Chuka	36,907	...	8	...	3	5	2	22	11	11
Oomburkharee	48,849	1	15	...	3	2	1	...	26	17
Doomree	25,257	1	12	...	3	1	1	...	12	7
Dhobeetulao	36,993	...	6	...	4	...	2	2	15	16
Phuneswaree	20,927	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Boodeshwur	36,106	...	13	1	1	1	1	1	22	6
Khavatulao	22,980	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	13	1
Koombarwara	28,038	...	4	...	5	1	1	...	15	13
Kheerwree	24,468	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	10	5
Girgaum	20,425	1	6	...	3	1	1	...	13	12
Chopatee	7,647	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	11	2
Walkeshwur	2,760	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	8
Mahalaxmee	5,827	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
Maza on	20,394	1	5	...	1	1	1	...	11	7
Tarwaree	11,09-	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Kamattleepoora	75,484	...	23	...	2	6	5	...	41	21
Parell	13,609	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	5
Seeree	4,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Seo	12,477	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	6
Mahim	14,774	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	4
Worlee	10,656	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	8	3
Harbour	22,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	1	1	1	3	5	...	19	...
Bombay.....	64,6368	5	142	3	43	27	33	5	337	234
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		2	100	7	39	39	32	4	281	57

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes :—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv us System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Hoodhist—Jain, &c.....	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	13	9
Brahman	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	11	3
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	5
Hindoo of other Caste..	4	76	2	25	14	12	2	179	121
Hind o Out-caste.....	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	9	14
Moosulman.....	...	29	...	8	8	9	...	80	36
Parsee	...	2	...	3	1	3	2	15	27
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-Christian	...	4	...	3	1	6	...	18	9
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	8
Negro-African	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	5	142	3	43	27	33	5	337	224
Corresponding week '71.	2	107	8	49	29	35	3	297	9

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. ASIATIC, 1,876 tons, Captain J. W. Jenning, sailed yesterday in ballast for Calcutta.

THE SHIP VICTORIA CROSS, 1,262 tons, Captain Burns, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE s.s. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain T. Guizelar, sailed yesterday for Surat with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ATTILA, 1,146 tons, Captain J. R. Stephenson, will sail to-day for London, via Cochin, with 152 tons old iron as ballast.

THE s.s. PILOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived yesterday from Surat (October 23) with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE BARQUE HARVESTER, 780 tons, Captain N. P. Carver, arrived yesterday from Boston (June 29) with a cargo of ice, sarsaparilla, sundries, and Mrs. Carver and Mr. Renhold as passengers.

THE s.s. Oxfordshire arrived in the Madras roads on the 19th. She brought the following passengers :—

From London to Colombo—Mr. and Miss Gardner and Master Gardner, Mr. Guille, Mr. Leith, Mr. Russell, Major Robertson, Mr. C. Evatt, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Miss Jackson.

For Madras—Mr. Innes, Mr. Poonen, and Mr. Saunders.

For Calcutta—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Greenwood, Miss Hudson, Mr. McNeille, Mr. Duncan, Mr. G. Jackson and Mrs. Neill.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	OCTOBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
5 45 m	2 5	Friday 25	0 3m	0 4
6 21 a	0 4		11 39 a	2 3
6 51 m	2 6	Saturday..... 26	1 28 a	1 0
7 7 a	0 9		.....	.....
7 43 m	3 0	Sunday 27	1 11 m	2 2
8 34 a	1 7		2 40 a	2 2
8 58 m	3 9	Monday..... 28	2 32 m	2 8
9 26 a	2 9		3 21 a	3 6
9 57 m	4 2	Tuesday..... 29	3 27 m	3 1
10 5 a	4 2		3 52 a	4 8
10 6 m	4 3	Wednesday ... 30	4 7 m	3 8
10 39 a	5 7		4 19 a	5 8
10 35 m	4 9	Thursday 31	4 42 m	4 5
11 15 a	6 4		4 48 a	6 6

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by the Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the week ending 12th inst., 2,557½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 2,472½ cwts. were imported by the G. I. P. Railway, and 85½ cwts. by the East India Railway.—From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 8th and 15th inst., 4,355 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water, 935 cwts. were imported from the Persian Gulf, 63 cwts. from the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, 594 cwts. from Sind, 1,429 cwts. from Cutch, 116 from British Concan, and 1,527 cwts. from British Gujerat.

THE IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS FROM INDIAN FOREIGN TERRITORY.

THE following appears in the *Government Gazett* which was published yesterday :—

Whereas by Act XI. of 1869, the local Government is empowered to declare by Notification in the official Gazette, that the territory of any native Chief not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Civil authorities of the territories under such Government shall be deemed for the purposes of that Act to be foreign territory, and may declare goods passing into or out of such territory liable to the duties specified in any law for the time being in force relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by sea: and whereas by Act XXIX. of 1857, Customs stations may be established at such places as may be determined by the Governor in Council for the levy of duties on Customs on goods exported by land to or imported by land from such foreign territories, and the Governor in Council may prescribe, by public notice in the official Gazette, by what roads or passes goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of such foreign territory.

Notice is given, that on and after the 1st day of November 1872, the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar, the Rajahs of Dhurumpore and Bansda, the Nawab of Sucheen and the Nawab of Baroda, and the Rajah of Rajpeepla shall be deemed, for the purposes of Act XI. of 1869, to be foreign territories; and that from and after that date, spirits and fermented liquor of whatever description passing out of the territories of the said His Highness the Gaekwar, the Rajahs of Dhurumpore and Bansda, the Nawab of Sucheen and the Nawab of Baroda, into the territory of the British Government, shall be liable to the duties specified in schedule A to Act XIII. of 1871, as the duties thereon when imported by sea, viz :—

Spirits.—Three rupees per imperial gallon, the duty to be virtually increased as the strength exceeds London proof.

Fermented Liquors.—One anna per imperial gallon.

And from and after the date aforesaid shall be allowed to pass out of the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar, the Rajahs of Dhurumpore and Bansda, the Nawab of Sucheen, and the Nawab of Baroda, by the roads on which the Customs stations hereinafter established are situate and no others; and that the following Customs stations are hereby established for the levy of such duties, viz. :

Kursul and Sayen	Talooka Ulpar.....	Zillah Surat.	
Doobhal and Wurode.....	do.	Chowrasee ...	ditto.
Surbhone.....	do.	Bardolee	ditto.
Ranveree	do.	Chikle.....	ditto.
Cheeval	do.	Pardee	ditto.
Kolva	do.	Jalalpore.....	ditto.

Samore ; Panolee Kharach.

INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Syebbo Asbenna (alias Dadul Synoo), Dhondeebaee (*alias* Bhimabaee), widow of Sagia, and Sambaee, widow of Cassum Peerbhoy; the first named insolvent is a bricklayer, and the second and third labourers.

Chimnajee Peerajee, and his wife Fatmabaee, Sullamon Chimnajee, and Abdool Chimnajee, butchers.

Meerza Hussonkhan Ally Akburkhan, a moonshee in the Secretariat department.

Vinoba Heerajee, unemployed.

Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee, unemployed.

Vincent de Silva, a fitter in the service of Messrs. Fraser and Miller, contractors.

Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee, at present unemployed.

Doorgajee Mankojee and Lingoo Mankojee, bricklayers.

Mohundass Radhikadass, a mendicant.

Gowroba Ramchunder, unemployed.

Bhanjee Ruttonsey, a mehta in the service of one Damjee Ruttonsey.

Cursetjee Shapoorjee, formerly a broker and tavern-keeper, now unemployed.

Abdool Guffoor bin Moobarack, a teacher to the Persian school (as moolna).

Withul Govind, Ramjee Wittul, and Luxmon Wittul, dealers in betel-nut and tobacco.

Damjee Megjee, a muccadum.

Casum Currim, formerly a dealer in firewood, at present unemployed.

Cursonjee Godawjee, formerly a dealer in coiryarn, and now a Gezeratee mehta.

Jose Santana Pinto, a painter, now unemployed.

Pacharya Putramull, a labourer.

Antone Marian Fernandes and Minguel Pereira, the first-named insolvent is a compositor, and the second a sail-maker.

Bhagoobai, widow, Govind Wittoo, and Gopal Wittoo, milk vendors.

Becher Dcolla, a muccadum of sweepers in the Bombay Municipality.

Oogoo, wife of Becher Dcolla, a sweeper.

Zena Yurmallee, a carpenter.

Mahadeo Babajee, a clerk-keeper.

Hussoon Babun, a servant in a shop.

Ismail Gumlel, a bricklayer.

Bejonjee Hormujee, formerly a dealer in cloth, at present unemployed.

Ameerally Sungayally and Sha Mahomed Bapoobhaee, farriers.

Nazar Mahomed Baddoobhoy (*alias* Nazar Mahomed Lall Mahomed), a tin-maker.

MHOW RACES.—1872.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

THE PONY PLATE.—Rs. 100 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each, p. p. For all ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry ten stone, 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ of an inch under. Half-a-mile.

Asa Moochood Shah's g a p Arab Spirit	W. Brewley..1
Major Crosbie's g a p Little Charlie.....	Mr. Gaye.....2
Mr. Moore's ch g p sw-tic.....	Owner.....3
Mr. Beale's ch c b p F. W. B	3
Mr. Davison's g a p Jackal.	Blackburn 0

Time—1m. 2s.

THE DERBY.—Rs. 500 from the fund. For maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3 lbs. Entrance on the 15th July, Rs. 50; on 1st September, Rs. 100; on 15th October, Rs. 200; and a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. One-and-a-half mile.

	st. lb.	
Major Blundell's..	ch a h Trumpeter....	8 12 Mr. Gaye 1
Major Crosbie's.....	g a h Knight Templar	9 3 Blackburn 2
Mr. Davison's.....	br a h The Duke...	9 0 Brewley..... 3

Won easily. Time—3m. 12s.

THE MHOW CUP.—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice or oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance on 15th July, Rs. 50; on 1st September, Rs. 100; and on the 15th October, Rs. 150; and a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

	st. lb.	
Major Crosbie's.....	b aus gel Lord Lyon.10	3 Mr. Gaye.....1
Mr. Davison's.....	br aus gel Sir John..	8 9 Blackburn 2

REGIMENTAL CUP, 15TH HUSSARS.—Value Rs. 1,000, with Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each, p. p. For Arab horses which have been in possession of officers previous to August 1st in each year. Weight for age: 4 years old, nine stone eight; 5, ten stone two; 6 and aged, ten stone seven. Winners 7 lbs. extra. The second to receive Rs. 200 out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Two miles.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Davison's	b a h Damascus	11 0 Owner.....1
Mr. Healy's.....	ch a h Viscount	11 0 M. Brenell..2
Lt.-Col. Swinley's....	b a h Mindel	10 2 Middleton 3
Mr. Douglas'.....	ch a h Sahagun	10 7 Mr. Sullivan...4

Time—4m. 25s.

A DREADFUL SEQUEL TO THE SUDDEN MARRIAGE.

DID our readers laugh, did they even smile, over the story which we told yesterday about the clever and sudden marriage of two passengers who were brought to Bombay a week ago by the s.s. Walamo? If they did, we trust they will now spare some pity for ourselves. We have been visited by the enraged husband. Can our readers conceive to the full extent what this means? In this case it signifies that a man—we shall not say whether he was stout in person, florid and pleasant of face, or that, like Hamlet, he was scant of breath (which we discovered by the fact of our having long stairs to our eyrie, by which providential arrangement we had the advantage of him for a full half minute)—no, we shall merely say that the personage was a man—gravely approached our person yesterday morning and solemnly said, "Mr. So-and-so?" We replied that this was our designation, and offered him a chair. He took it, looking more solemn than ever. Instinctively but vaguely, we knew that we were "in for it," and such was our alarm that we forgot to notice that the Man was accompanied by a lesser man; but we were suddenly reminded of our duty to be polite by the voice of the solemn individual saying in a voice that chilled us, "Sir, the Captain of the Walamo," and to the Captain of the Walamo we also gave a chair, feeling more than ever now that there were thunderbolts in our vicinity. We saw the stout gentleman lean back in his chair, and put his hand in the pocket in his coat tails, and we nervously followed his motions with an idea that we might be called upon to describe minutely how we gallantly frustrated the aim of a six-shooter or dexterously arrested the lightning descent of a bowie-knife. But he only produced a newspaper—it was the luminary which is lit up daily under our personal supervision. We might have felt relieved at this juncture, but we were hurled to the black depths of alarm by the tone in which the stout gentleman asked us for the name of the writer of the paragraph headed, "A husband better than a missionary 'sphere of usefulness,'" which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*. We put it, as gently as we could, that he might give us a reason for divulging the name. "It is my wife, Sir, that is here alluded to, the story is libellous." Assuming an air of sagacity unusual to us, we followed his dexter finger, which stood as rigid as a pointer's tail, and ran our eye over the lines which it indicated. "It is libellous," he repeated. We did not think so. "You accuse my wife of breaking through a five years' engagement with some missionary society, and that is libellous. She was under an agreement, but she was not under a bond. The bond bit is libellous." Again we ventured to think it was not. "Yes," he said, "it is; my wife paid her own passage out, and there may have been an agreement, but there was no bond." Relaxing in his severity a little, he informed us that if we gave up the name of the writer he would settle the matter amicably. We are afraid we grieved his impressionable heart by saying that we could not think of giving up the name. Then he informed us that a lawyer's letter was the alternative. We bowed submissively; then the "calmly infuriated" husband rose with his friend, folded up the paper with great nicety, placed it with care in a corner of his coat pocket, tucked his hat under his arm, bade us "good morning" with a repetition of the awful air with which he at first astounded us, and walked slowly from our presence followed by the captain of the Walamo. We might, if we chose, say that we were cool all yesterday, but it may be a source of malicious satisfaction to the bridegroom to say that the truth is we were feverishly expectant of the lawyer's letter until after dinner time. In our paragraph about the romantic wedding—which wedding, it is rumoured in the vicinity of Watson's Hotel, was pre-arranged by the thoughtful bridegroom telegraphing from Suez to somebody in Bombay to have a licence ready for him whenever the Walamo should arrive—we rashly said that love laughed at bonds as well as locksmiths, but we have lived to drown our error in a bowl of wine, bonds evidently being to many successful aspirants to matrimony a matter too serious to be laughed at.

A NEW APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY.—An invention, or more properly a new application of a well-known fact, has recently been patented in America, and will be useful to our Forest and P. W. Departments. The originality of the special application is striking. Every person knows that when an electric current is transmitted through a fine platinum wire, the wire becomes red hot. The patent in question is for the utilizing of this principle for the purpose of cutting wood. Hence we may now have the sawing of timber effected without a saw. Dr. Robinson, the patentee, was led to this novel application of electricity by observing the facility with which a platinum wire, when raised to a white heat, effected the removal of tumours, and cut its way into the living flesh. It is anticipated that by means of this invention, which requires only a simple quantity but cry, trees will be felled and divided into logs, and other operations of a similar nature performed.

THE FIRE ON THE MANDVIE ROAD.

YESTERDAY Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an adjourned inquest at his office concerning the deaths of Goomtee woman, Waljee Nathoo, and Lakhee, girl, who were burned in the fire which broke out on Tuesday night on the Mandvie Bunder.

Purmanund Khimjee said—On Tuesday evening I was in my shop, when two Marwarees came and asked me to sell them some turpentine oil. I kept the oil in an iron canister. I poured

remaining the same, there must be a diminution of consumption, and this diminution must fall chiefly on the poorer classes and those not benefited by the trade in cotton. But let us look further—beyond the point to which we just now referred—and suppose prices raised by the substitution of cotton for food-grains, so far as to make it possible for India to import food. There is very little room to doubt that the result would be very severe distress to a large number of the population, for which they would be entirely uncompensated. Moreover, even supposing the whole population of the country to share equally in the proceeds of the cotton cultivation, there is every reason to believe that the addition to their income would be considerably less than the addition to their out-goings; in other words, that the gain from cultivating cotton at prices that would enable India to compete with America would be considerably less than the extra cost of the food imported in substitution for that formerly produced by the ground under cotton.

No doubt, this view of the case must be taken with certain qualifications. It may be admitted, for instance, that India takes part of the price of her cotton in goods. So far as the cotton represents displaced food-grains, this is, of course, tantamount to her giving food in exchange for additional clothing and salt, and it is very questionable whether her position is such that this exchange can be considered advantageous. In any case, the fact of an enormous balance of the price being taken in silver remains untouched. This balance, as we have shown, is worse than useless; and there can be no question that the portion of the price taken in clothing and salt is an utterly inadequate consideration. Then, again, it may be said that India may produce more cotton without displacing food-grains at all, either by increasing the yield of the crop, or by bringing waste lands under cultivation. So far as she can do this, we admit that as a country she benefits by the increase in the trade. But in nine cases out of ten it is easier and more profitable to those immediately concerned to grow cotton on land previously cultivated than to bring fresh land into cultivation, while either course is easier than increasing the yield of the crop, which generally demands the application of both skill and capital beyond the means of the cultivator. The result is, that practically a large increase in the production of cotton represents a very considerable falling off in that of other crops, and chiefly food-grains.

No doubt, India might import commodities to the full extent of the price she receives for cotton, if she would. But she does not do so, and it is practical results, not possibilities, that we have to consider. Moreover, she cannot, as we have pointed out, import food; and to men with empty stomachs it is but poor consolation to be able to deck themselves out in a greater variety of flimsy Manchester goods. As to salt, it is upon the consumption of food that the necessity for it depends. As to iron, what had entered into the souls of people would do away with the necessity of importing any other. It is mockery to offer a starving man either money, or clothing, or salt, or iron.

ANGLO-INDIAN WIVES.

(*Madras Mail.*)

NOTHING is so bitter as woman's bitterness against woman, when once she determines to turn against her own sex and join, with unblushing forehead, the ranks of its slanderers. Hence in newspaper columns, magazines, and reviews, whenever the destined victim of literary castigation happens to be an erring or a sinful sister, little enough mercy is shewn her when the pen which performs the punishment is guided by a female hand. A true woman would instinctively shrink from bringing her sister's frailties to light, and flaunting them before the gaze of a jeering world, and would rather plead in the name of sweet charity for forgiveness and pity. And although such remarks as these are, we know but the simplest of truisms, we have been led to reflect upon them now by the perusal of certain opinions which have very recently been circulated in Madras, with regard to the character of Anglo-Indian wives; and which we would wish to designate with a harsher word than "spiteful" were they not confessedly written "by a Lady." But let them have been promulgated by whomsoever they may, when they embody the axiom that, if the ladies met with in the Anglo-Indian society of to-day, those whose conduct and morals are such as to command our admiration and respect are "unfortunately in a minority," whilst the great bulk of Anglo-Indian wives consists of women who delight in frivolity and vice; we think it a duty we owe to ourselves to rectify such distorted views, and, on behalf of the vast number of English gentlewomen who are the constant stay and comfort of their husbands' weary lives in this country, to protest emphatically against them. We do not mean to say—no one with the slightest knowledge of human nature would think of doing so—that Anglo-Indian wives are, upon the whole, nearer perfection than their sisters in Europe or elsewhere; but we do mean to say, as plainly as possible, that to condemn them as a class, as false and heartless, because the inevitable average of black sheep is found to exist amongst them, and to come down upon them collectively, "in one fell swoop" of pitiless indignation, because of the failings of a few, is a libel upon woman, and a shame to us all. Not that we desire to argue that a voice—even a woman's voice—should never be raised in condemnation of passing vice and folly, or that the blotted lines of life's varied page should be ignored, and only its fairer portions read; on the contrary, we consider there are times and seasons when, in smiting the "monster of so hideous mien," the less sparing hand is the more merciful. But there should be method, or at least discrimination in our censure. Let us hit hard if we will, but let us take heed that our aim be sure, and that in slaying the guilty we do not strike down the innocent too. The "fast" wife, and the faithless wife, are of course to be found in India—as where are they not?—and have no more right here, than elsewhere, to be shielded from the onslaught of all honest folks. By all means point at them the finger of scorn. Able writers, virtuous matrons, grey-beards whose wild oats were long ago—ah how long ago!—sown broadcast enough, seize upon the offenders and pillory them on the spot! And yet, after all, what are they but the wretchedest of God's creatures, who might not, perhaps, have ever become what they now are, had charity been earlier shown them, and them selves more kindly treated. But we—in common, we doubt not, with the majority of Anglo-Indians whose experience of married life has not been confined to the back-biting circles of a presidency town—prefer to look upon other pictures than these; upon other portraits of "Anglo-Indian wives" than the one or two dozen of degraded womankind which, with such monstrous effrontery, have been offered us as "types" of the class.

How many Anglo-Indians, we wonder, owe their salvation to their wives. Let us ask some military readers to look back a few years—or many years it may be now—to the old subaltern days, or to the proud period of their emergence from griffenhood; and remember whose was the sweet influence, and watchful love and care, that first stayed their progress on the road to ruin, and turned their steps, before it was too late, into the calm and pleasant path that led to happiness and home? Whose influence, indeed, but hers, the ever patient and gentle wife—the "Anglo-Indian wife"—who, bright-eyed and golden haired then, never, through the long after years of sickness, toil, and sorrow, shrank for a single moment from the duties her position had imposed upon her, but battled bravely forward, smiling through her tears. In cantonment, on the march, or settled a brief while at some up-country station, wherever her husband went, she went. For was not her home, she asked, by her husband's side? And when that cruel day came—the day so dreaded by every married Anglo-Indian, when parents and children must part, and the poor mother has no alternative but to let her child go, or herself leave her husband's roof—when that day came, and passed, she was found by her husband's side still; for, although the wrench was very terrible to bear, and the yearning of the mother's heart after the absent little one was unspeakably painful and tender, it was better so, she knew, than that she should go away too, and leave a blank in her husband's Indian home which nothing could ever fill. Noble lady, pure woman! A few years more, and, hovering as it were betwixt life and death, do not we see her being tenderly carried on board the Homeward bound? Poor frail form, poor worn and wasted face, how changed all this form twenty years ago! Streaked with silver is the hair that was once so golden, sunken and dim the once bright eyes, and pale the lip that used to be so rosy. But time and climate, that wore away your beauty and your health, could not wear away your heart; this was your husband's always: and the light of its true and constant love threw upon his life a sunshine no cloud could ever darken.

To those of our readers who are "old Indians," whether married or single, we confidently appeal to attest the faithfulness of the sketch we have attempted above of the soldier's wife in India. And we ask them, whether such is not a true "type" of not only one class (and a very large class) of the "Anglo-Indian wife,"—the wife of the Regimental or Staff Officer, but also of all classes? The officer's wife may now be free from care, and living at home in ease and affluence; but she was a subaltern's wife once; and the many trying ordeals through which, during the period of her wedded life, she has heroically passed, are, in character and in kind, precisely the same as are now being endured daily by scores of married English women in this country. It is not true, it never was true, that such women are only too glad of the pretext which the necessity of sending their children to Europe affords, to "put their affairs in order," see that a "sufficient supply of things" be provided for their husband, and, with secretly rejoicing heart, start off themselves to England, and leave him to the mercy of native servants and the discomforts of a solitary life. We say it is not true, because we, too, have been "many years in India," have been brought much into contact with Anglo-Indian wives, and have been taught by experience to admire and respect them. Here and there of course are to be found married women who have become weary of their Indian life, and impatient to leave it. But, even in such cases as these, we would sometimes ask, is the home of which the wife tires, all that it should be? Is the husband immaculate? Occasionally, it is true, we see the sorrowful sight of a good man mated to a worthless woman, and the wife, that should be the blessing of the husband's life, becoming its most terrible curse. And lone, and sad, and hopeless enough heaven knows, must the existence of such a man be: nor can it excite wonder, if, amidst the wreck of hope and all the broken ties of home, his heart, so cruelly overburdened, should break at last. Yes, this happens sometimes we know; and the story is an inexpressibly painful one to tell: but not on this account should the brighter, more beautiful, and infinitely more common tale of the constancy, courage, and admirable devotion displayed by the majority of Anglo-Indian wives towards their husbands, be refused at our hands the recognition it deserves. Let us be just, if we cannot be generous. Let us inveigh against the *Clytemnestras* and *Tullias* of Anglo-Indian society, to our heart's content: no one, we may be assured, will wish to stop us; but do not let us seize upon one of these very notorious ladies, and, shouting "eureka," bid the world behold the "type" of an Anglo-Indian wife! Pitiless and unsparing, by all means, be our denunciations of such women as, we are told, are to be seen "on every hand" by the "young girl" who newly comes amongst us; women, "regardless of all but pleasure," and who are as "pitch," which it would be defilement for our purer selves to touch! On these, we say, let our contempt and scorn be poured forth freely; —only recollecting "*si nous n'avions point de défauts, nous ne prendrions pas tant de plaisir à en remarquer dans les autres.*"

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Manuel Vaz, Manager of the Broach Cotton Company's Factory at Broach, for a superficial cylindrical beater for cotton gin.

Mr. Manuel Vaz, Manager of the Broach Cotton Company's Factory at Broach, for a full length direct acting revolving beater for cotton gin.

Mr. Manuel Vaz, Manager of the Broach Cotton Company's Factory at Broach, for a circular agitator for cotton gin.

Mr. Owen Tomlinson, formerly of Oldbury, near Birmingham, in England, and now in the service of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and residing at Parell, Bombay, for a new and improved axle-box and appliances appertaining thereto, such axle-box being applicable to all classes of railway carriages and waggons, and also other vehicles having revolving axles or bearings.

Mr. William Bull, Civil Engineer, Lucknow, for a new style of combined sleeper and fish-plate for permanent way—the former capable of being used by itself.

Mr. Thomas Moy, of 1, Clifford's Inn, in the city of London, Engineering Draughtsman, and Mr. Richard Edmund Shill, of Mile-end, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer, for improvements in aërial navigation and in apparatus for effecting the same.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(*Englishman.*)

We return to the question of the reorganization of the Indian Medical Service. It is admitted, on all hands, by disinterested judges, that the organization of the Medical Departments of the late East India Company was calculated to provide a full complement of able medical officers to the army, and also to the civil stations and medical colleges and schools, during times of peace. Until the transfer of the Government of India to the Queen no murmur was ever heard regarding the thorough efficiency and competency of the Medical Service. Then, and since, the antiquated system of restricting the military medical officers in times of peace to a condition of masterly professional inactivity, so prevalent in the British Army, has been attempted, in a certain measure, in the Indian Army of the Queen. It was for an object of this nature that all the valuable European charges formerly held by Indian Medical Officers were transferred to the Medical Officers of the British Service. The same object is pursued by the authorities at the Horse Guards by the proposal now to transfer all the native medical charges to the British Medical Department.

A more suicidal policy could not be devised. Its practical effect is to cut off the medical officers of the army from the experience and advantages to be obtained in civil employment—deprive the military officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army from the incalculable benefits of being treated, during active service in the field, by physicians and surgeons who, during peace, have, whilst being engaged in practice in civil stations, &c., perfected themselves in the practical art and concerns of the medical profession. During active service in India and beyond its confines, the professional experience thus gained is not all, for it must be admitted that an army surgeon who has been a success in civil life can also bring to bear an amount of knowledge of the people among whom his lot has been cast for the best part of his days, of immense value to any force with which he may be employed.

Any measure, therefore, which is intended to form an exclusively civil medical service for India must be an unmitigated mistake, inasmuch as it will restrict the duties of the military medical officers to a sphere of action far too limited to enable them to keep up with the march of the medical intellect of the day. It is altogether opposed to the German system, which is so liberal and comprehensive, that the greater part of the civil medical ability of the country can be commanded in periods of active warfare. Hence we saw, during the Franco-German war, that many of the ablest army surgeons were drawn from amongst the most popular civil practitioners and professors of the German Universities. This is precisely the plan on which the Indian Army Medical Departments were organized under the Government of the late East India Company. It worked admirably. It ought to be imitated by the Horse Guards. And so far from endeavours being made to have one medical service for the army, and *another* for the civil stations and the medical colleges, attempts should be made to assimilate the medical system of India throughout the British Army. In this way, every surgeon in the service of the State in this country should be in possession of a commission binding him to serve with the army when required, as is now generally the case, so that, during war, the highest medical and surgical skill may always be at the service of the officers and men of the European and native armies of India.

In dealing with the system of army medical organization in India, these principles should be held in view; and it is almost needless to observe that no organization which does not comprise these principles as its basis will suffice to meet the medical requirements of the Army of the Queen. Moreover, whilst such an organization would ensure the greatest possible efficiency, it would also be tempered with the largest amount of economy to the coffers of the Government.

THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY.

(*Saturday Review.*)

M. THIERS has shown on more than one occasion that he is not too old to learn, and even his economical theories seem not to be unaffected by this most valuable faculty. He has told the municipality of Havre that he does not wish to destroy Free-trade, and, considering how ardently he has wished to destroy it down to a very late period, this is a declaration of some importance. There may be some significance, too, in the fact that it was made in Normandy, the province where Protectionist opinions are commonly supposed to be strongest. Under the system of Commercial Treaties Free-trade has made steady progress in the affections of the French nation, and M. Thiers has, perhaps found out that he has fewer supporters than he thought even in the district where he had expected to have most. It is hard to make people Protectionists against their will, and if even within fifty miles of the cotton-mills of Rouen the President has to disclaim hostility to Free-trade, he may think with some reason that it is time to give up the attempt.

The particular shape which M. Thiers's repentance has taken is that of a desire to negociate a new Commercial Treaty with England. He sees that England will not lend herself to the restoration of protective duties in France, and that if the French Government is bent upon restoring them, it can only do so by leaving the Treaty to its fate. If the assembly had lent itself more heartily to M. Thiers's views, he might possibly have accepted this necessity. It must be supposed that by some strange process of thought he has convinced himself that the prosperity of France would be increased by diminishing her commerce. But he has not been able to bring the Assembly round to his opinion, and the consequence is that his scheme of imposing a duty on raw materials, and corresponding duties on imports, has been lamentably shorn of its original proportions. But if it is impossible to secure Protection in its integrity, M. Thiers may think that it is not worth while to secure a fragment of it at the cost of embarrassing the relations of France with the countries to which, for some years to come, she must continue to be bound by obligations identical with those from which she will shortly be free as regards England. Now that the duty on raw materials has been so reduced by the Assembly, may it not be worth while to make a merit of reducing the duties on English manufactured goods to a corresponding extent, and to ask the English Government to make this correspondence the basis of a revised Treaty? M. Michel Chevalier has shown that for some years after the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce with England the practical result of the change as regards France will be exceedingly small. By the treaties with Switzerland and Germany which still remain in force, the French authorities are not entitled to inquire into the origin of goods imported from those countries. The consequence will be that English goods will enter France as before, only they will enter by way of the Swiss and German frontiers, instead of by Havre or Bordeaux. The prospect, therefore, which lies before M. Thiers is something of this sort:—Under no circumstances can any immediate good follow from the denunciation of the Treaty with England; while, owing to the unwillingness of the Assembly to impose an adequate tax upon raw materials, the good that may ultimately follow is almost infinitesimal. And though English goods will not be placed at much real disadvantage as compared with German goods, they will be placed at a great apparent disadvantage. France has not so many friends just now that she need be anxious to alienate England, even though England neither has given nor is likely to give her anything but good wishes. These considerations have probably combined to suggest to M. Thiers the propriety of reopening negotiations with the English Government, and the account of these negotiations given by the correspondents of the *Times* may be taken as substantially correct. The gist of this account is that the French Government has formally disclaimed all intention of re-establishing Protection, and has declared that the modifications it proposes in the existing Treaty are only intended to put the French manufacturer in as good a position as the English manufacturer. The necessities of the Budget have left the Government no option but to impose a duty on raw materials, and the object of the duties which it is about to lay upon imports is simply to ensure that the French manufacturer shall not be undersold by his English rival as a consequence not of any natural advantage possessed by the latter, but of the act of the French Government. The import duties are to correspond exactly with the duties imposed on raw materials, and it is further proposed that, if at any time either nation shall wish to modify the tariff as regards any particular article, such modification shall not affect any other article, still less invalidate the Treaty. Even to this limited extent no modification is to take place without due notice, and after the expiration of a period to be fixed by mutual consent. It also appears that the French Government have given assurances that they have no intention of asking the Assembly to increase the duties already voted on raw materials; whence it follows that any modification likely to be proposed in the new Treaty would be in a direction favourable to English views.

There is no reason to question the good faith either of the proposal or of the reasoning on which it is founded. Objectionable as the tax on raw materials is, it would have been very difficult to devise a tax which should be unobjectionable. No one can deny that the financial position of the French Government is one of extraordinary embarrassment, and the worst that can be said of M. Thiers and his advisers is that, with nothing but a choice of fiscal evils before them, they happen to have chosen the one which in our judgment is the worst. When we come to consider, however, what arguments can be alleged in favour of accepting the French proposal, two preliminary objections present themselves—neither perhaps incapable of being surmounted, but neither undeserving of notice. Does the correspondence between the proposed duties on imports and the actual duties on raw materials admit of being defined with sufficient precision, and who is to construct the definition? Supposing that English manufacturers consider that such or such a duty on cotton or woollen goods imported from England would about correspond to the tax on the raw material which has to be paid by the French manufacturer, while the French Government fix the import duty at a higher figure—and still more, supposing that the French Government claim the exclusive right of determining what the true proportion is—it is obvious that the proposed Treaty might be so unpopular as to prevent the English Cabinet from concluding it, or even to threaten its continuance if concluded. It is possible that this difficulty might be got over by leaving the scale of proportion to be arranged by a sort of Joint Commission consisting of experts of both countries; but, unless the French Government is prepared to consent to something of the kind, the prospects of the negotiation in England are extremely doubtful. The second objection refers to the duration of the proposed Treaty. The French Government is understood to hope that England will be pleased by the increased liberty of action afforded to her under the provision for putting an end to the tariff in respect of any single article by simply giving the prescribed notice. But England is not likely to have occasion for the exercise of this liberty. The aspect in which such a reservation is likely to present itself to her is that of a continuous uncertainty as to the fiscal policy of France. Notwithstanding the success of the loan, and other favourable indications of financial elasticity, France will have to encounter many economical difficulties in years to come; and if she is continually modifying her tariff in respect of this or that article, will not the English merchant want the certainty which can alone justify him in entering upon large business transactions? A treaty which is to last for five or ten years gives him something solid to go upon. But a treaty which, as regards his particular interest in it, may at any time come to an end six months hence, may easily seem to him little, if any, better than no treaty at all.

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEE WALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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ALBERT and GUARD CHAINS of LONDON and GENEVA MANUFACTURE, of the latest CHOICE and FASHION.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF HOLLOWAY'S and AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, of various shapes and patterns.
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Also a few cases of STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES on hand.
THE CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE DES PRINCES, in large and small bottles for sale.
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For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.
This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.
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